

TODAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Partly cloudy. Temp. 64-50 (16-10). Tomorrow little change. Yesterday's temp. 68-54 (20-12). LONDON: Cloudy. Temp. 59-46 (15-8). Tomorrow becoming pale. Yesterday's temp. 61-52 (16-11). CHANNEL: Meteorological Report: Sunny. Temp. 62-58 (20-14). NEW YORK: Sunny. Temp. 53-41 (13-31). Yesterday's temp. 65-47 (18-12). ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

## INTERNATIONAL

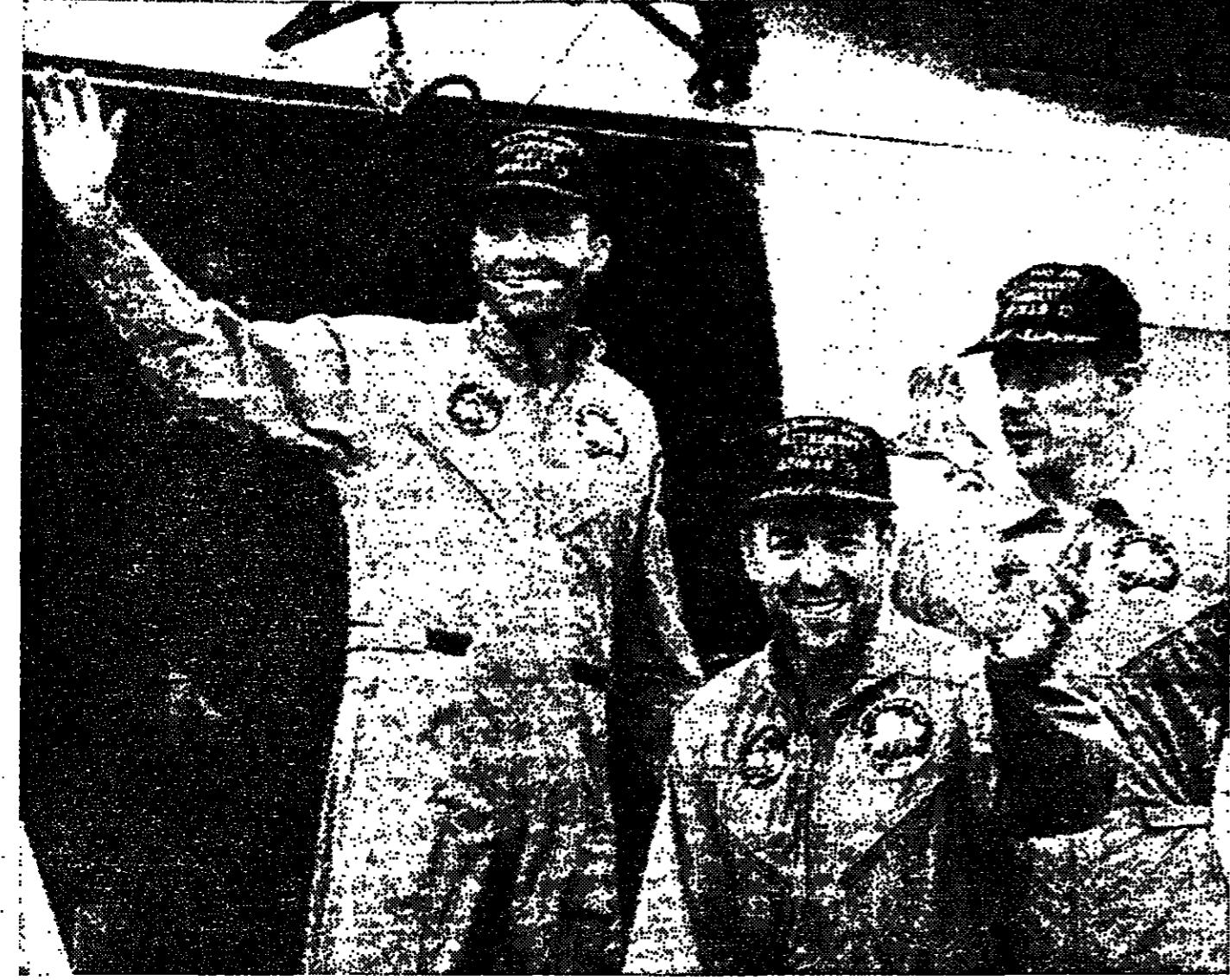
# Herald Tribune

**PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST**

No. 27,140

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, APRIL 18-19, 1970

Established 1887



SAFE—Astronauts Fred W. Haise Jr., James A. Lovell Jr. and John L. Swigert Jr. (left to right) on the Iwo Jima.

### Massacre in a Schoolhouse

## Murder of 100 Vietnamese Laid to Cambodian Troops

By Henry Kamm

TAKEO, Cambodia, April 17 (UPI)—About 100 Vietnamese civilians, including perhaps 30 children, were shot to death last night by Cambodian soldiers in a grade school where they had been under detention, survivors said today.

"Take us away or we will all die tonight," an old man pleaded with a reporter.

The smell of death hung sickeningly over the roofed but unvalled school building where about 150 Vietnamese residents of this provincial capital 52 miles from Phnom Penh had been herded together four days ago.

Three bodies—a man, a boy, a woman—lay under fiber mats at the edge of the pavilion. Four young men lay unattended, eyes averted, flies sitting on their wounds.

Between 40 and 50 men sat or lay in terror and pain, awaiting their worst. At least half were wounded. All wore bloodstained loincloths.

Bullet holes, hundreds of them, scarred the walls, roofs and latticework of the building, and hundreds of spent cartridges littered the round outside. Cambodian soldiers had milled about, mindless of what their comrades had done, offered no contradiction to the survivors' account.

"The others did it," a young soldier said, grinning. "They are in town."

Taken is like an armed camp. No civilians are seen about. The town is nervously girding for battle. On Wednesday night, Viet Cong raiders struck Taked, around 10 p.m. A military spokesman in Phnom Penh said they opened fire in the center of town and wounded some civilians. Six Viet Cong were reported killed.

This is what happened last night, according to the witnesses who survived. They gave their accounts

### 104 in Congress Ask Special Panel

## House Sets Douglas Impeachment Inquiry

By Marjorie Hunter

WASHINGTON, April 17 (NYT)—A coalition of 52 Democrats and 3 Republicans called today for creation of a special House committee to consider possible impeachment of Justice William O. Douglas.

But even as the final signatures were being added to the formal resolution, chairman Emanuel Cellier of the House Judiciary Committee moved swiftly to take over the inquiry into whether the 71-year-old associate justice of the Supreme Court should be impeached.

Mr. Cellier announced that his committee would meet next Tuesday to consider an impeachment resolution offered last night by Rep. Andrew Jacobs, D. Ind.

It is considered likely that the liberal-dominated Judiciary Committee would oppose impeachment. Mr. Cellier was among 41 Democrats who during an angry debate last night protested

### Top Soviet Rabbi Assails Israel, U.S.

MOSCOW, April 17 (AP)—Soviet Chief Rabbi Leib Levin denounced Israel, the United States "and all those who assist them in the waging of ruthless and unjust wars" as freedom-loving peoples."

Rabbi Levin, titular leader of the Soviet Union's three million Jews, made the statement yesterday in a Tass interview devoted to preparations for Passover.

They said they were "feeling fine," but space agency doctors found them "extremely tired and somewhat dehydrated."

For the whole world it was occasion for sighs of relief that the men were safe, that the hazards of a disaster in mid-space had been met and conquered.

Tracking stations had reported losing communications signals from Apollo-13 about a minute earlier than planned, during the searching reentry. This radio blackout was caused by the build-up of electrically charged gases around the spacecraft as it sliced into the top fringes of the atmosphere.

The spaceship's deceleration as it dove into the thicker layers of the atmosphere built up an estimated force on the astronauts equal to more than five times the pull of gravity.

At 1735 GMT a tracking aircraft over the Pacific reported it had received a radio signal from Apollo-13.

The astronauts' first words after radio blackout ended came from Mr. Swigert.

"OK, Joe," he said when the

### U.S. Envoy Recalled at Jordan's Bid

AMMAN, April 17 (UPI)—King Hussein asked for the recall of U.S. Ambassador Harrison M. Symmes today after a stand-up row between Mr. Symmes and the Amman government.

Western diplomatic sources said.

They said "unusually strong words" were exchanged in the wake of Mr. Symmes' protest against the storming of the American Embassy and the burning of the U.S. Cultural Center by rampaging mobs.

Hussein apparently decided the American mission could not understand the Jordanian point of view, the sources said.

Mr. Symmes' withdrawal brought Jordanian-American relations, once warm and friendly, to their lowest point since the June 1967 war with Israel.

American diplomatic sources said

tonight Mr. Symmes, 48, was expected to fly to Tehran tomorrow for a meeting next week of U.S. Middle East ambassadors to be headed by Under Secretary of State Joseph J. Sisco.

U.S. Recalls Him

In Washington, the State Department announced the recall of Mr. Symmes from Jordan at the request of the Amman government.

"We regret this development which we trust will not impair the close and cordial relations which we have had with Jordan for many years," State Department spokesman Robert J. McCloskey said.

A statement in Amman by the official Jordanian News Agency said, "Government circles are critical of Symmes' attitude and feelings vis-a-vis the Arab stand in facing Israeli aggression."

However, informed diplomatic circles said the rumour blew up over two specific points.

Sisco Visit Cancelled

These were his attitude to the attacks on U.S. buildings and the postponement because of the attacks of Mr. Sisco's visit to Jordan, scheduled to begin today.

Mr. Symmes, who has been in Jordan since Nov. 1967 and is known as a tough talker, protested in the strongest terms against the besieging of the embassy and the setting aside of the U.S. Information Center.

At the embassy, demonstrators fired three vehicles, scaled the six-foot-high compound wall, replaced the American flag with the Palestinian flag, and ransacked an office outside the embassy proper.

At the cultural center in downtown Amman, they sprinkled kerosene over the two floors of the U.S. office and set them on fire. Nothing was salvaged.

Diplomatic sources said Mr. Symmes demanded compensation and protested against the failure of Jordanian security police to stop the mob.

Jordanian government officials replied that security forces took the attitude it was preferable to lose some property than have Jordanians using weapons against Jordanians.

# Tribune

Austria	6.3	Libya	9. Pic.
Belgium	10 B.F.	Luxembourg	10.2 D.
Denmark	1.75	Netherlands	6.8 Pic.
Finland	1.00	Nigeria	1.75 N.
Germany	0.90 D.M.	Portugal	2.6 Pic.
Great Britain	1.75 P.	Spain	1.5 Pic.
Iceland	1.00	U.S.S.R.	1.00 S.P.T.
India	Rs. 2.25	Turkey	2.50 T.
Iran	2.50	U.S. Military	2.00 U.S.
Israel	1.75	Yugoslavia	2.00 D.

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*On Time, on Target*

## Perfect Splashdown Ends Space Drama

HOUSTON, April 17 (UPI)—America's Apollo-13 astronauts landed safely today after man's most desperate battle in space.

The heat-blacked command

ship of the most danger-filled

and suspenseful flight in space

history splashed gently into the

warm Pacific at 1804 GMT. It

landed right side up within 3.5

miles of the recovery carrier

Iwo Jima.

For Navy Capt. James A. Lovell Jr., 43, and civilian crewmen Fred W. Haise Jr., 36, and John L. Swigert, 38, it was a

delivery from death.

They said they were "feeling fine," but space agency doctors found them "extremely tired and somewhat dehydrated."

For the whole world it was

occasion for sighs of relief that the men were safe, that the

hazards of a disaster in

mid-space had been met and

conquered.

Tracking stations had reported

losing communications

signals from Apollo-13 about a

minute earlier than planned,

during the searching reentry.

This radio blackout was caused

by the build-up of electrically

charged gases around the space

craft as it sliced into the top

fringes of the atmosphere.

The spaceship's deceleration as

it dove into the thicker layers

of the atmosphere built up an

estimated force on the astronauts

equal to more than five times

the pull of gravity.

Two 16-foot nylon drogue

parachutes popped out of the

cone-shaped end of the seared

spacecraft at 1802 GMT to begin

its final landing sequence.

Apollo-13 was about 23,000 feet

above the ocean at the time.

"We can see the drogues,"

said Mr. Swigert.

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(Continued from Page 1)  
the fire of re-entry in their "shirt sleeves," actually body stocking-like long underwear.

Crewmen surrounded the recovery helicopter quickly as the rotors slowed and stopped.

Steps were rolled up to the door, and the three crewmen

walked quickly out, looking a little unsteady and unshaven. A band broke into song as the men paused on the steps for photographs, then walked to shake hands with the ship's officers.

Sailors lined the rails and a mighty cheer went up as Capt. Lovell, followed by Mr. Swigert and then Mr. Haise, stepped

down on the red carpet that was rolled out for them.

The bearded astronauts, wearing blue coveralls and baseball caps, were smiling as the white-suited sailors swarmed around. They appeared in good condition.

With their gold Apollo-13 arm patches glistening in the South Pacific sunlight, the astronauts

stood with their heads bowed while the ship's chaplain offered a brief prayer of thanks for their safe return.

Then they walked to an elevator to be taken to the ship's hospital for medical checkups.

"It was a pretty shaky situation," Mr. Haise said quietly. "It sure is good to be warm again."

Once the men had been brought safely aboard the Iwo Jima, high space officials conceded how deeply worried they had been.

Christopher C. Kraft, deputy director of the Manned Spacecraft Center, said:

"There's no question but that everybody's mood has been tense and concern for the lives of the crew. That's what we've all been working toward for the past four days. We didn't have time to sit down and torte ourselves with worrying about what went wrong. It was gratifying to see the LEM lifeboat (Aquarius) procedures work out so well."

The astronauts will spend the night aboard the Iwo Jima, fly tomorrow to Samoa and then return Sunday to their families at the space center outside Houston.

President Nixon will fly to Hawaii tomorrow to greet the astronauts and present them with the Medal of Freedom, the nation's highest civilian award.

On their return to earth today the astronauts clicked off an improvised series of emergency maneuvers and one of which could have been their last had it not been made with as much precision as if they had rehearsed the moves for months.

In slow and deliberate succession, usually ahead of the planned times, they:

• Fired control thrusters on their lunar lander Aquarius to make a tiny correction in their course and put them squarely on target.

• Fired the control thrusters again in a back-and-forth manner to separate the command ship from the stricken service module, where an explosion Monday aborted their moon mission.

They were amazed, almost aghast, at the extent of the damage to the service module.

"There's a whole side of that spacecraft missing," Capt. Lovell radioed ground controller Joe Kerwin, as the explosion-shattered service module was jettisoned.

"Is that right?" Mr. Kerwin replied.

Capt. Lovell: "Right by the look out there, wait a minute-right by the high gain antenna the whole panel is blown out almost from the base to the engine."

Mr. Kerwin: "Take pictures."

Mr. Haise: "Looks like it got the SPS (Service Propulsion System) valve, too, Houston."

Mr. Kerwin: "Could you see the SPS engine go, hub?"

Mr. Haise: "The way it looked. Just a dark brown streak. It's really a mess."

Mr. Kerwin: "Was the bell deformed on the outside, or just nicked, or what?"

Mr. Haise: "I think the explosion, from what I can see, Joe, had stages. I don't know whether there was any actual deformation (of the bell) or not."

Mr. Kerwin: "OK."

Mr. Haise: "Man, that's unbelievable."

Capt. Lovell said debris also was trailing from the ripped-out side of the service module.

"Well, you can't say this week hasn't been filled with excitement," Capt. Lovell told the ground.

"Yeah, James," Mr. Kerwin said.

Mr. Kerwin: "If you can't take any better care of spacecraft than that, we may not give you another."

Capt. Lovell, on his fourth space journey and second to the moon, said before Apollo-13's blastoff this would be his last flight.

More than an hour before re-entry, they ditched the life-saving lunar lander that never made it to the moon, the frail craft named Aquarius which had kept them alive through several hundred thousand miles of space and allowed them to get back to earth.

"Farewell, Aquarius," Capt. Lovell called after it, "and we thank you."

"She sure was a good ship," Mr. Swigert said.

The Aquarius sped along toward earth until it hit the atmosphere and burned to a crisp. So did the service module.

Capt. Lovell was the last to float through the tunnel leading from Aquarius to the command ship Odyssey. Then the hatch was closed, pressure built up in the tunnel and the spindly, four-legged lunar lander popped away like a cork from a popgun.

The astronauts' spirits remained cool and even jovial. Mr. Swigert radioed to ground controller Joe Kerwin, who was assuring Apollo all was going well: "You have a good bedside manner."

Just before the re-entry, Mr. Kerwin said: "Welcome home."

"I know all of us here want to thank all of you guys down there for the very fine job you did," said Mr. Swigert just before the re-entry radio blackout.



Associated Press  
Throngs jam the main concourse of Grand Central Terminal in New York to watch Apollo landing on giant TV.

### Nixon to Meet 3 Astronauts In Hawaii

(Continued from Page 1)

down from a special briefing room set up in an office adjacent to his White House office.

Two former astronauts, Michael Collins, now an assistant secretary of state, and William Anders, executive director of the National Space Council.

On their return to earth today the astronauts clicked off an improvised series of emergency maneuvers and one of which could have been their last had it not been made with as much precision as if they had rehearsed the moves for months.

In slow and deliberate succession, usually ahead of the planned times, they:

• Fired control thrusters on their lunar lander Aquarius to make a tiny correction in their course and put them squarely on target.

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Mr. Collins said the President is determined to keep the space program on course despite the failure of the Apollo-13 mission.

He told newsmen at a White House briefing: "The President is concerned this incident will be blown out of proportion" and does not feel the Apollo-13 failure "should cloud the future with regard to the space program."

Mr. Collins said Mr. Nixon recognizes space exploration "comes with some hazards" and knows the hazards have been "well within the limits and reduced to the irreducible limit."

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Associated Press  
Jeffrey Lovell, 4, hides his eyes as his mother, Mrs. James Lovell, wife of the Apollo-13 commander, talks with newsmen in Houston after the splashdown. At right is Barbara Lovell, 16, apparently amused by her brother's antics.

#### Phone Call From Nixon

### Splashdown Is Lovely Sight To Relieved Astronaut Kin

SPACE CENTER, Houston, April 17 (AP).—"That was the most beautiful sight I've ever seen," Mary Haise, wife of Apollo-13 astronaut Fred Haise Jr., told President Nixon today when he telephoned to offer congratulations on her husband's safe return to earth.

The call from the President came moments after the splashdown in the Pacific Ocean.

Mrs. Haise and Marilyn Lovell watched the flawless splashdown via television in their homes near the manned spacecraft center.

"I'm so relieved, I'm so relieved," Mrs. Lovell said after the command ship *Odyssey* touched down in the sunny Pacific.

To Mass in Denver

In Denver, the parents of bachelor astronaut John L. Swigert Jr., Dr. and Mrs. J. Leonard Swigert, went to an early mass and then sat down with a few close relatives to watch Apollo-13's splashdown.

Mrs. Swigert, who met with reporters for the first time in days, said she was feeling much better about the moon flight. She said she was "very low" Monday when a mysterious explosion crippled the spacecraft.

"There was almost a hopelessness for me," she said. "Now I'm a lot better." Dr. Swigert.

### New Device Used by Ship In Recovery

WASHINGTON, April 17 (NYT).—Apollo-13's main recovery ship, the *Iwo Jima*, was positioned to rescue the astronauts by a once-secret Navy navigation system that has almost pinpoint accuracy.

Named the SRN-9, the system aboard the carrier tracks one of four Navy satellites that have been put in polar orbit. The equipment measures the frequency of the radio signals emitted by the satellite and by accurately determining their Doppler shifts, computes the position of the ship.

The Doppler shift may be likened in sonic waves, to the change in the sound of a railroad whistle as the engine approaches and then passes a listener.

In the case of the SRN-9, the speed, altitude and exact position of the satellite are known. The one unknown is the ship's position. This is determined after the system's computers digest the information from the position of the ship.

The SRN-9 was developed by engineers at the applied physics laboratory of Johns Hopkins University at Owings Mills, Md., who installed it on the *Iwo Jima* six weeks ago.

Dr. Richard B. Keeshner, head of the laboratory's space division, said in a telephone interview that the system has an accuracy greater than one-tenth of a mile. Exactly how much greater, he said, is still classified.

The system was developed to allow the Polaris submarines that carry nuclear missiles to obtain precise fixes on their location while submerged.

Recently the SRN-9 was declassified and it has been commercially available for use by ships and planes. It has been installed on the Queen Elizabeth 2, the tanker *Manhattan* that navigated the Northwest Passage last year, and some oceanographic research vessels.

### NASA Plans to Press Ahead With Apollo Moon Flights

(Continued from Page 1) that aborted the flight is that the space agency now feels it must refocus its efforts to land an Apollo crew in the moon's Fra Mauro Hills, which means that the Apollo program will not lose its last two (Apollo-18 and 19) flights the way some scientists feared.

While it's not true we're leaning toward dropping these two missions," Dr. Paine said, "it is true we're considering the cancellation of Apollo-18 and 19, in order to use the Saturn-5 rockets for the Skylab program. I think the failure of Apollo-13 to land on the moon makes this possibility very doubtful."

Though scientists are anxious to explore many regions of the moon, they are especially keen about landing in a few particular spots. One of them is the Fra Mauro site where Capt. Lovell and Mr. Haise would have landed and where scientists think some of the oldest matter on the moon is waiting to be brought back to earth for study.

But even as men like Dr. Paine were making plans to press on, some critics in Congress are sure to use the near-tragedy of Apollo-13 to cut off space funds.

"In my mind," said Rep.

#### Apollo Brings Home Record Fuel Load

HOUSTON, April 17 (UPI).—The aborted Apollo-13 mission set one record it didn't try for: the spacecraft came home carrying more unused fuel than any previous moon ship.

The spacecraft had 88,728 pounds of propellant, most of which was supposed to be burned during the lunar-orbit phase of the mission.

### U.S. Weighs A Soviet Bid On War Talks

After Russian Refers To Indochina Parley

WASHINGTON, April 17 (UPI).—The United States is interested in exploring the suggestion made by the Soviet Ambassador to the United Nations, Jakob Malik, that a new Geneva conference on Indochina be convened, presidential press secretary Ron Ziegler said today.

The State Department would examine the matter further, he added.

Mr. Malik, speaking at a news conference at the UN yesterday, said it appeared that a new Geneva conference was the only way to bring about "a fresh solution" for Indochina problems.

Suggestion by Nixon

Mr. Ziegler said President Nixon had suggested reconvening a Geneva conference on Laos and had asked Britain and the Soviet Union, as cochairmen of the conference, to take some action.

The Soviet Union had turned down this request, made by Mr. Nixon last month.

State Department spokesman Robert J. McCloskey issued this brief comment on the Malik statement:

"We are interested in exploring what the Soviet government has in mind."

French Appear Encouraged

PARIS, April 17 (NYT).—French officials, who have been promoting the idea of general negotiations on Indochina, appeared encouraged today by the statement of Mr. Malik.

A recent French proposal was phrased in general terms but subsequent explanations made it appear that a Geneva conference was one of the possibilities that France had in mind. However, officials point out that the situation has changed since 1954 and the invitation, made to "all interested parties," would have to include more than the nine participants at that meeting. The 1954 agreements got the backing of Britain, Cambodia, North Vietnam, South Vietnam, France, Laos, Communist China, the Soviet Union and the United States.

The astronauts sometimes joked about unluckily 13, said Lt. Comdr. Thomas K. (Ken) Mattingly 2d, who could be considered either lucky or unlucky. He was scheduled to be the command module pilot, but was yanked off the crew the day before lift-off because he was susceptible to German measles. He still hasn't gotten sick.

At a pre-launch press conference, he said:

"At first we were hoping we could launch on Friday the 13th and have a patch with a black cat or something like that. But we steer away from all that. It's good for a joke."

At the time it was announced that Comdr. Mattingly was being pulled from the crew, NASA administrator Thomas O. Paine shrugged off a question asking whether there would be any more space missions numbered 13.

The number 13 dogged Apollo-13 in flight too. Disaster in the form of an exploding oxygen tank struck on April 13.

Some time later, when the S-IVB section of the giant Saturn-5 launch rocket hit the moon on schedule and created hours of human terrors measured by scientists here, Capt. James A. Lovell Jr. commented, "I'm glad something worked."

Today, joking with the capsule communicator Lt. Comdr. Joseph Kerwin shortly after the successful midcourse correction that landed them close to target, Capt. Lovell said:

"Well, I can't say this week hasn't been filled with excitement."

Replied Comdr. Kerwin: "Well, James, if you can't take any better care of a spacecraft than that, we might not give you another one."

Astronauts Jerry Carr and Pete Conrad had arrived at the Lovell and Haise homes to brief the families on the re-entry procedures.

George Miller, D. Calif., chairman of the House Space Committee, "there's no question but that this accident will have an adverse effect, just as the fire did."

Rep. Olin Teague, D. Texas, chairman of the House subcommittee on manned space flight, said: "The program's critics will use this against the program."

The critics may be figuring to use the accident without figuring how President Nixon feels about the whole thing.

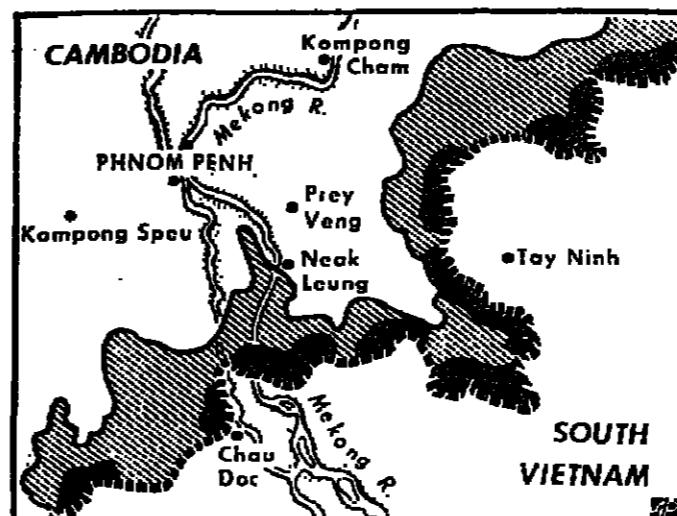
The accident revealed a good bit of the iceberg that lies below the tip of the space program," one source close to Mr. Nixon said. "The preparations and the work that went into saving the crew impressed the President. There were lights burning all over the country on this flight, and it turned the President on to witness it."

The final irony of the flight of Apollo-13 was that its brush with disaster caught everybody by surprise and yet caught no one by surprise.

"We all know the hazards we face in this program," said Mr. Paine. "We make all our decisions on the basis of least risk and in the best interest of the men who have to fly, but we all know there is no such thing as a no-risk program in space flight."

In 1965 a Martin-Marietta Corp. study concluded that there would be 280 manned flights in earth orbit alone involving men in the ensuing 20 years. During that 20-year period, the study concluded, there was a 62 percent chance that at least seven of the flights and 22 of the men would be lost in space.

"Things haven't changed since then," former astronaut Frank Borman said not long ago. "Sending men into space still involves a lot of unknowns—and a lot of risks."



Map shows areas along Cambodia-South Vietnam border where Viet Cong and North Vietnamese forces threaten to overrun to southeastern part of Cambodia. Shaded zone has been infiltrated by these enemy forces with the heaviest concentrations in black areas.

### Murder of 100 Vietnamese Laid to Cambodian Troops

(Continued from Page 1)

The tenor of the soldiers' remarks indicated that it was a reprisal for the Viet Cong attack Wednesday night.

One, badly wounded by two bullets in his leg, was taken to a hospital in Phnom Penh by Robert Anson of Time magazine, who visited here before and after the killings. Others sat or lay on the floor here, nursing their wounds, waiting, but showing no hope.

#### Fear of Soldiers

The Cambodian soldiers disregarded the surviving prisoners, but the prisoners watched the soldiers with fright. Those who could still speak in normal tones lowered their voices and looked the other way when the soldiers seemed to be looking in their direction.

Meanwhile, bodies believed to be of Vietnamese continued to float down the Mekong River from a point below Phnom Penh.

A military spokesman said today that about 50 old men, women and children were drowned last Saturday when a riverboat sank. But he said the sinking did not explain the large number of dead men floating down the river tied to each other in groups or who had their hands tied.

A roundup is growing in Phnom Penh that the head, estimated by people living close to the river to number at least 1,000, may be Viet Cong suspects rounded up in Phnom Penh.

A "blacklist" of Vietnamese is known to exist in the capital, and many Vietnamese have disappeared and the large number of dead in the river seems to preclude the possibility that they may have been the victims of an execution in a locality smaller than Phnom Penh. Terror is mounting among the Vietnamese residents of the capital, estimated at 200,000.

Reports have reached Phnom Penh, through reliable sources, of massacres in the villages of Samrong Thom and Chru Changveng, near Phnom Penh.

### Hanoi Drive in Laos Is Halted; U.S. Air Power a Key Factor

By Arthur Dommen

VIENTIANE, April 17.—American, Khouang and Sam Neua, and Long Cheng, which was the headquarters of the Vietnamese government to break the back of the North Vietnamese and paid by the United States.

The offensive forced Gen. Vang Pao, an experienced and gutsy general who is a leader of the Meo mountain people, to evacuate Sam Thong briefly last March 18. But so far as is known here operations at Long Cheng with its vital airfield continued without interruption, with North Vietnamese gunners in the nearby hills doing little more than sporadic shelling.

Hanoi also failed to shatter Gen. Vang Pao's small but highly motivated army. Now it must contend with Gen. Vang Pao's guerrillas and the threat they will pose to Communist advance bases on the Plain des Jarres once the rains are over.

As a result Hanoi has not been able to fulfill its objective of gaining control over all the territory in northern Laos up to the 1962 cease-fire line, and making Mekong Valley towns insecure, a situation that, had it developed—would have placed the Laotian government before a critical decision of whether to sue for peace.

Los Angeles Times

### Saigon Offers to Repatriate All Vietnamese in Cambodia

SAIGON, April 17 (AP).—South Vietnam is offering to repatriate all Vietnamese nationals living in Cambodia, Foreign Minister Tran Van Lam said today.

Mr. Lam told a news conference the effort to repatriate the Vietnamese is being made because of what he termed "a situation of panic" among the Vietnamese in this would be accomplished.

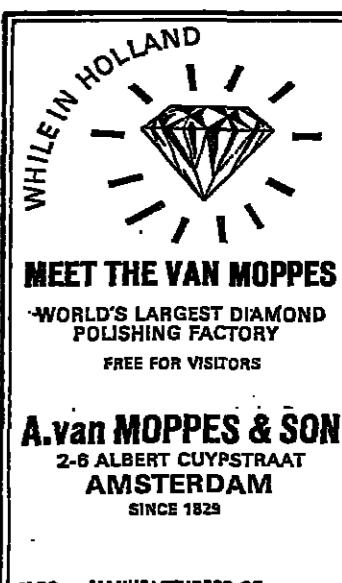
Meanwhile, in a radio broadcast in Hong Kong, the Viet Cong demanded that Cambodia "immediately stop the wholesale massacre of Vietnamese in Cambodia or bear all the consequences that these barbarous crimes will bring down on Cambodia."

#### Request to Cambodia

Mr. Lam said the Saigon government has asked the new Cambodian government to receive a South Vietnamese mission to arrange the repatriation, which he said might involve as many as 50,000 Vietnamese.

He said that a total of 1,467 Vietnamese have already fled across the border from Cambodia into South Vietnam. He said the exact number of Vietnamese in Cambodia is not known, but estimates range from 400,000 to 700,000.

Government officials are in contact with a number of countries, including the United States, and charitable organizations, including the Red Cross, to help with the Vietnamese refugee problem, he said.



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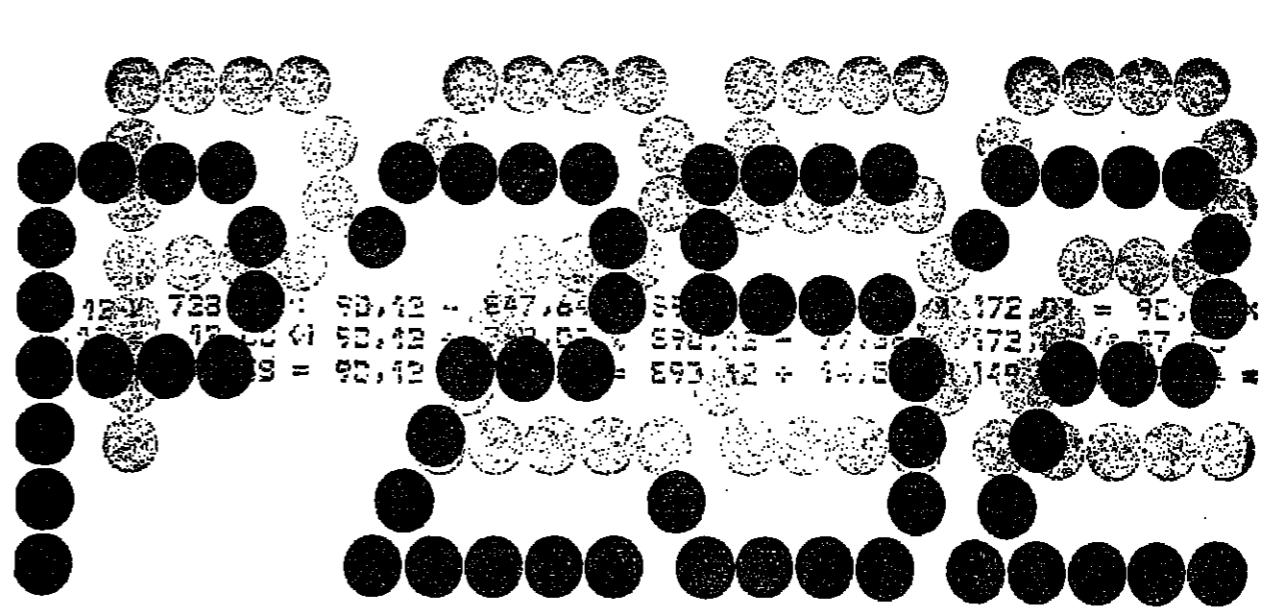
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HOUSTON, April 17 (UPI).—The aborted Apollo-13 mission set one record it didn't try for: the spacecraft came home carrying more unused fuel than any previous moon ship.

The spacecraft had 88,728 pounds of propellant, most of which was supposed to be burned during the lunar-orbit phase of the mission.

## New Cabinet In Italy Wins Formal Vote

### Approval Clears Way For Local Elections

ROME, April 17 (AP)—The Italian parliament today gave final approval to Premier Mariano Rumor's new center-left government. The vote of confidence in the Chamber of Deputies was 348 to 235 in favor of the government.

The Senate approved the 31st post-Fascist government on April 16 by a vote of 167 to 117.

Today's vote was the last parliamentary hurdle for Mr. Rumor's government, which he formed on March 27 following a 50-day crisis.

Backed by 4 Parties

The government was supported by the Christian Democrats, Socialists, Unitary Socialists and Republicans.

Voting against were opposition parties from the left, mainly the Communist party, and from the right, principally the Liberals.

The vote cleared the way for regional elections on June 7, which will be a major test of the center-left coalition. At least two and possibly three regions are expected to elect Communist majorities in the next regional parliaments.

### Center of Genoa Put Off-Limits to Cars

GENOA, April 17 (AP)—In Italy's most dramatic effort to beat traffic congestion, Genoa closed its historic downtown section to automobile traffic today.

According to a ruling by the Genoa Municipal Council, the center area will be off-limits for motor vehicles from 11:30 a.m. to 10:30 p.m. Tow trucks will remove all cars found in the area during the hours when parking is prohibited.

Grumbling was heard from some shopkeepers and some motorists. If the traffic ban can be upheld, the city plans to renovate Genoa's center and make it a landscaped haven for pedestrians.

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### Talks May Start in June

## Britain, France Reach Accord On EEC Entry Negotiations

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, April 17—Britain and France agreed today that negotiations for the entry of four candidates into the Common Market should begin by July, and possibly as early as June.

Although no date was fixed, Britain, the largest candidate, and France, the most reluctant member, decided that no more time should be lost on expanding the market to include Britain, Ireland, Norway and Denmark.

The agreement came during a meeting between French Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann and British Minister for European Affairs George Thomson, who will lead the British negotiating team in Brussels.

### Heart of the Issue

Mr. Thomson left no doubt today. He called common agricultural policy the "heart" of the negotiations, and said that Britain was ready to "come to terms" so long as they were fair to all.

One thorny problem that remains is settled is whether the candidates will be included in the market's political consultations while economic negotiations are going on or whether they will be left out until their candidate is accepted.

These political consultations began this week in The Hague when diplomats from the Six met to discuss steps toward political union. The British held that they should be included in these discussions from the moment negotiations open. They are supported in this by the Germans and Dutch, but the French are opposed.

The French are leaning toward use of the Western European Union as a framework for these political contacts, an attitude regarded with irony in some circles because of the French boycott of the WEU ministerial meetings for more than a year.

Official French sources said today that they had every hope of participating in the next WEU Council meeting, now set for early June in Bonn.

### Positions Reversed

As one French commentator pointed out this week, it is now the French who are pushing for an active WEU, and the British who would just as soon do without it or at least would prefer that the political contacts go on inside the Common Market group.

The French sources said tonight that Mr. Schumann showed himself as anxious as the other foreign ministers that the substantive talks begin before the holidays. Mr. Thomson told a press conference.

### Transition Problem

The French admit there will be a problem in respect to the transitional period. The British would like a period as long as seven years, while the French feel five would be an outside limit.

Mr. Thomson said today he had discussed the period of transition the candidates are seeking to adapt their structures to the Common Market. But he said it was impossible to say how long this period would be "until negotiations begin and perhaps even before they are well under way."

### Phase II

The French admit there will be a problem in respect to the transitional period. The British would like a period as long as seven years, while the French feel five would be an outside limit.

According to delegation sources, it is unlikely that the United States will have any specific proposals to put on the table for several weeks, until this exploratory phase has gone a great deal farther.

### Phase III

The transitional period would begin as soon as Britain is accepted and signs the Treaty of Rome. The British feel this can be accomplished within two years.

Despite the problems that remain, Mr. Schumann reflected the change in the French mood when he said: "The sooner the talks begin, the better." For the same token, the sooner the British enter the Common Market, the better.

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## ART IN NEW YORK

**Impressionism Revisited: The Ultimate Reality in Transience**

By Emily Genauer

NEW YORK.—The first fine, carefree rapture with which Americans greeted French Impressionist painting back in 1886, when the Paris art dealer Durand-Ruel brought a score of hundred examples for a New York exhibition, never really subsided. Well, maybe rapture is too strong a word. But when one man wrote that "New York has never seen a more interesting exhibition than this," and the *New York Daily Tribune*, praising the exhibition, went on to chide severely the gentlemen who purveyed art for the New York market for leaving the public in ignorance of the artists represented, that, in my book, is pure *Guernica* (though the Sun did call Renoir "humpy," and Seurat "monstrous").

The reception was the more sensational when measured against the hostility and ridicule the Impressionists were still meeting in Paris, where they had had their first exhibition a dozen years before. Critical approval here was matched by the approval of the public, and by collectors, too. The exhibition, at the American Art Galleries, ran a month longer than originally planned, and was moved to the National Academy of Design, temporarily, in those days, to its winning the establishment seal of approval. During the first two weeks of the exhibition the Tribune reported "seven or eight sales." Many more followed.

The astute dealer responsible for the event is being honored with a superb new exhibition at the Wildenstein Galleries (19 E. 66th St.) called "One Hundred Years of Impressionism." It consists of pictures which passed through the hands of the Durand-Ruel galleries over their long years of continuing operation in Paris, and in New York, where the galleries functioned until 20 years ago. The paintings were assembled from 26 museums and over 60 private collectors. Twenty-eight of them have never before been publicly exhibited in New York.

Why Impressionism should have had such a wide and deep appeal for both the general public and for connoisseurs, one



"The Grand Canal, Venice," by Monet.

unmatched. I'd say, by any other style in the long history of art, is an interesting question.

The easy answer is that its painters' subject matter is almost invariably pleasing. The present exhibition is full of garden glistening in sunlight (by Monet, Renoir, Sisley, Pissarro), nudes whose skin is luminous as pearls (Degas and Renoir), young women dressed for a summer's outing on the river in pastel-voiced gowns and flowery bouquets (Renoir), ballet dancers backstage at the opera (Degas), orchards in bloom (most of the 12 artists in the show). The most serious themes are elderly people quietly reading (Cassatt).

or an unsmiling woman walking alone on a Paris street (Toulouse-Lautrec).

Actually almost none of the figures in Impressionist pictures really smile, or have any facial expression at all—and this may in a curious way have something to do with their appeal. A smile is disturbingly transient. Monet, who himself painted single scenes over and over again from sunup to sundown, recording each change of light on a separate canvas, once wrote to a critic-friend: "I desire no other fate than to have worked and lived in harmony with nature's laws."

What the Impressionists were painting was the arrested moment—in order to portray eternity. The results were so fresh, so

spontaneous, so alive, and so beautiful that after them it was a rare painter indeed who let himself think primarily just about subject alone. Painting, thereafter, had, for almost all artists, to be something beyond. It had to be about color, or shape, or material, or design. Theme, if it entered at all, was only a peg on which to hang a technical idea. Matisse, for instance, is about color, no matter how voluptuous his nudes or exultant his dancers. Picasso is about many things; they're very rarely (*Guernica* might be an exception) about a specific subject. Even the Expressionists, for all the alleged social consciousness of their work, were primarily about color tensions.

The Impressionists were the last group of painters to concentrate on theme. Perhaps it was because the realist tradition was so deeply engrained in them. But so brilliant were their technical innovations that our own sensibilities were thereafter permanently changed. Today we look for and are moved not by subject but by means and total effect. Again and again I find myself at a loss to describe the precise subject of even a very familiar painting, although I can cite the color and shape of each of its parts. Often, as I write about a play or a movie, I must guard against omitting a summary of the story, so completely concerned am I with how it is told. Yet I find I can catalog the details of Impressionist pictures I haven't seen in a long time, Renoir's "Cancanists' Breakfast," for example, or Seurat's "Afternoon on the Grande Jatte."

## Technical Brilliance

It was the Impressionists' own technical brilliance, clearly, which weaned the sophisticated art public away from subject. It is, at the same time, the factor which enslaves that sophisticated public still, to pictures whose themes are so enduring and sentimental as to be almost cloying.

In the exhibition, for example, is a Renoir "Fleurs et Chats" which is all pink geraniums, pretty cats and bits of porcelain. It could be an unbelievably horrible calendar or seed catalog illustration. It is, instead, one of the most enchanting pictures I know in the

world. There is a Monet view of the Grand Canal in Venice, complete with gondolas, barber poles, and church domes, the whole catalog of Venice picture postcards. The shimmer of color and light, the breadth of its brushwork, the whole glowing composition leaves me shaking—and ready to leave for Venice again at once, or to try to steal the picture.

Less obviously picturesque is a brilliant Manet bullfight scene, so free, so authoritative in its rapid strokes that its early date, 1865, comes as a complete surprise. But there are so many

gems: a small Cézanne portrait of a seated man, a monumental Degas nude bather, the Lautrec portrait of a preoccupied Jane Avril leaving the Moulin Rouge, a Cassatt portrait of her mother, to prove what substance and sobriety this painter of charming women and babies could manage, and a great reddish Monet study of Dutch windmills.

This show is a must.

Oh yes, why did Americans go for them before the French? Perhaps because they had looked at fewer pictures, had fewer habits of seeing change.

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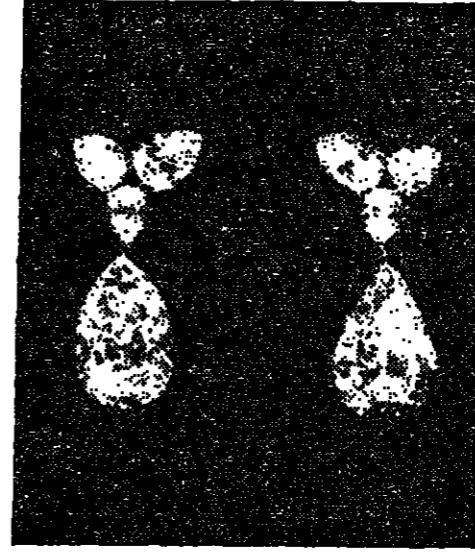
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## Art in Switzerland

**In the Light of a Collection**

By Elisabeth Ryan Gurley

WINTERTHUR, Switzerland.—Am Römerholz, the home that the late Dr. Oskar Reinhardt bought for his art collection in 1922, opened to the public in Winterthur recently.

When he bought the house Dr. Reinhardt compiled a list of the chefs d'œuvre he hoped to assemble. When he died, at 80, in 1965, he had with characteristic Swiss effectiveness, amassed 181 works. Only a dozen works on that original list were missing according to Dr. Lisbeth Stähelin, the conservator of the collection.

Dr. Reinhardt's collection, his luminous legacy to his countrymen, is a moving, memorable, heartwarming family album of Western man through five centuries. Its scope and splendor adds Dr. Reinhardt's name to the list of such collector-philanthropists as Freer, Frick, Phillips, Barnes and Clark.

Of the 63 artists represented, 52 are French. Of the French works there are 45 by Manet and the Impressionists, Cézanne, Van Gogh, Toulouse-Lautrec and Utrillo. None were on view at the Orangerie exhibition in 1967 of Impressionist pictures from Swiss collections. All must remain in Switzerland. Light, physical and metaphysical, radiates in these great paintings. Cranach's "Dr. Johannes Cuspinianus," a portrait of a 16th-century historian at the University of Vienna, embodies Renaissance man on the threshold of scientific discovery. He gazes questioningly upward and outward, holding a book.

A pantheon of painters record the centuries between our time and his, when books were few and maps were wrong: Grinewald, Holbein the Elder, Rembrandt, Bruegel the Elder, Poussin, Lorrain, Rubens, Fragonard, Goya, Ingres and Delacroix.

A variety of illumination infuses these works. There is the lambent ambience of Charlemagne's still lifes, the brilliance of footlights on the tuft of Degas's ballerina, and the shimmer of waves on a Venetian canal. The dazzling power of the sun pulses in the hieroglyphics of Vincent Van Gogh in a halcyon moment two years before his suicide. Pastoral life unfolds in a sumptuous *Tourist* tapestry, wherein shepherds clad in princely



Cranach's portrait of Dr. Johannes Cuspinianus.

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Page 2 — Saturday-Sunday, April 15-16, 1978 \*

## Triumph Out of Failure

After days of agonizing suspense, of repeated crises, the Apollo-13 crew are safe—and a world which has many troubles has at least one reason for rejoicing. An infinitely complex organization, focused on three brave, skillful men, has wrested a triumph out of failure.

The still mysterious explosion of the oxygen tanks on the command module will cast a long shadow over the space program. But the most amazing feature of the ill-fated flight was the succession of masterly improvisations, worked out in Houston and carried out by Lovell, Haise and Swigert in space, which brought Apollo-13 back, under jury rig, so to say, to splashdown in the Pacific.

For, in the long view of any venture into new areas of knowledge, it is not absolute technical success that counts; it is the ability to transcend the unexpected, to meet the unforeseen, to conquer disaster. Apollo-13 did not accomplish its mission, but it did accomplish a great deal in determining how far training, emergency equipment and routines, swift adaptations by ground con-

trol and space crews, can go in overcoming either human error or mechanical failure.

There will be—indeed, there already has been—controversy over the precise form space exploration should take in the future (and should have taken in the past) in the light of the near-fatal accident to Apollo-13. Much of this is wisdom after the event, of course; much of it is a reasonable discussion of alternatives. No choice, in so vast, dangerous and new a field as space exploration, is unchallengeable. The break in the chain of successful flights will accelerate the challenges, and perhaps give additional ammunition to those who view the whole space program as a waste of money and energy on which there are so many urgent mundane claims.

But for the moment, all of these factors must be pushed to the background in welcome to three heroic men and to the organization which backed them throughout tense, lonely hours. Space is still a great adventure of our time; still the vehicle of courage and skill; still a demanding and rewarding endeavor.

## Khmers vs. Vietnamese

Mounting evidence of government-inspired mass murder of Vietnamese civilians living in Cambodia should provoke second thoughts in Washington about the stability as well as the morality of the regime that recently displaced Prince Sihanouk in Phnom Penh.

Evidence of appeals to the ancient prejudices of the Khmers against a neighboring people is a sign of desperation on the part of a government trying to shore up a shaky political base. Slaughter of unarmed captive civilians is a reflection of military weakness in a regime that came to power pledged to eject Vietnamese Communists from their sanctuaries along the South Vietnamese border. While Cambodians have been slaying Vietnamese civilians, Vietnamese Communist troops have extended the areas of Cambodia under their control with little opposition.

Instead of hastening the departure of the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong intruders,

the slaughter of innocent compatriots is likely to goad these forces into more determined assaults into the Cambodian interior. At the same time, the indiscriminate slaughter of Vietnamese—not all of whom can be regarded as Communist sympathizers—certainly will cool enthusiasm in Saigon for the new Phnom Penh regime. The effect of the Cambodian government's apparent policy will be to incite a powerful foe and alienate a potential ally.

Revival of ancient Khmer-Annamite hostilities cuts across the ideological lines with which the United States has been preoccupied in Southeast Asia. It illustrates the perils and futility of trying to meddle in other peoples' quarrels. If the United States should make the mistake of acceding to a Cambodian appeal for military aid, it could find itself more dangerously embroiled than ever in a struggle that has little relationship to the purposes for which this country entered Southeast Asia.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Harsh Realities in Greece

Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber brought off an admirable coup in persuading Premier Papadopoulos to free Mikis Theodorakis and to permit the ailing Greek composer to go to France for medical treatment.

However, neither this gesture—welcome as it is—not the premier's earlier announcement that some constitutional rights will be restored, should deflect attention from the spreading tyranny and repression under the colonels. The timing of such "humanitarian" acts is not accidental; Mr. Servan-Schreiber is being modest but also accurate when he credits "international pressure" for the freeing of Mr. Theodorakis.

The junta has come under growing attack from abroad for the harsh sentences given by a military court this week to 27 Greeks convicted of sedition. It is also trying to abort or blunt a condemnation by the Council of Europe for torturing political prisoners. In similar past circumstances, Col. Papadopoulos has announced an easing of

martial law or a restoration of rights that proved meaningless in practice.

His "restoration" of press freedom is hollow, coming immediately after the closing of the Athens newspaper Ethnos because its editors and publisher were imprisoned for printing an interview urging the restoration of democracy. His projected release of 350 of 1,500 political prisoners will not alone for the sentencing of seven defendants in the Athens court-martial to terms ranging from ten years to life imprisonment under a law of dubious applicability.

It is dismaying that during the recent political trials in Athens several ships of the United States Sixth Fleet called at Piraeus. Greek democrats inevitably saw these visits as symbols of support for the colonels. At a time of rising hostility to the junta, the least the United States can do is to join in the remonstrances of its European allies and refrain from any gesture that could be construed as approval of the oppressors.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### All for One in Space

It was primarily the combined considerations of national defense and prestige that pushed the Americans and Soviets to rush their space programs to the point of making them an excessive burden for their already enormous national budgets. If the present Russian-American talks (succeed), it would perhaps be possible to spread out a little more the various phases of cosmic exploration. If progress was made with less precipitation, the security of sky explorers would be better insured in the future. And all the inhabitants of our globe, whose survival would, in the meantime, have been insured by an increased aid to the underdeveloped world, would be there to applaud their successes, which would have become less sporting but even more glorious scientifically.

—From *La Croix* (Paris).

### Soviet Economy

In the face of admitted "difficulties, shortcomings and unsolved problems" (the words are Mr. Brezhnev's own), some radical rethinking in Soviet management methods

has been inevitable, and, as evidence that this rethinking is far from crystallized or in any way coordinated, some diametrically opposed policy pronouncements have emerged. A disenchanted populace has been exhorted to work harder and to weed out undesirables . . . Severe administrative measures are likely from party activists as well as managers. But the economy remains still without any worthwhile incentives—beyond the notion that the "cherished aim" of Communism will one day be achieved. In the world's first socialist state, it is the stick rather than the carrot that is manifestly in evidence.

—From the *Financial Times* (London).

### Smith's 'Cynicism'

The Rhodesian elections were as predictable and as lacking in real meaning as the comments Prime Minister Smith made about their significance. His hope that the result will "penetrate responsible thinking in the outside world to show them we are putting our house in order" is cynicism on the grand scale.

—From the *Australian* (Sydney).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

April 18, 1893

PARIS—France has been for centuries the cultural center of the world. The output of her writers in philosophy, poetry, science, the drama and fiction has gone broadcast throughout the lands through the medium of the printed word and has everywhere left its indelible impress. It is largely due to the unconscious propaganda of her culture that France holds the position that she does. France has been exporting ideas and ideals against other nations' material products.

### Fifty Years Ago

April 18, 1923

PARIS—France has been for centuries the cultural center of the world. The output of her writers in philosophy, poetry, science, the drama and fiction has gone broadcast throughout the lands through the medium of the printed word and has everywhere left its indelible impress. It is largely due to the unconscious propaganda of her culture that France holds the position that she does. France has been exporting ideas and ideals against other nations' material products.



## The Pitiless Political Winds

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—The fierce winds and driving rains of early April have suddenly subsided here, and the capital of the United States is ablaze with flowering trees: tulip trees by the Interior Department, cherry blossoms circling the tidal basin, and everywhere a mist of swelling buds on the great elms along the famous streets.

Last month we had the great confrontation of nature, with savage gusts of wind shaking creation, stirring the Potomac, troubling our spirits in the night, separating the weak from the strong, the old from the young. It is here in the natural world that we see the real generation gap—but also a certain compassionate rhythm—for the season of natural confrontation is followed by a season of calm and startling beauty.

The material world is less regular and less considerate. It has no seasons. The political winds keep blowing, month in month out. The struggles and disputes of men—what we now call confrontation politics—are endless and they take their toll even among the sturdiest of men.

### Spreading War

After a long winter, the war goes on and spreads across Southeast Asia: the inflation creeps up and so does the unemployment; the pressures of war revive the anti-war demonstrations at home; the inflation encourages strikes by the massmen, the truckers, the air traffic controllers, and even the teachers. And so it goes, and so it promises to go, and get even worse.

Not only in the presidency, but in the government departments, in the state capitals, in the city councils, in commerce, in the trade unions, even in the universities and the churches, the compulsion to do things every day is so great that the men in charge have little time to think about what they are doing.

Getting Judge Carwell confirmed by the Senate became such a compulsive and pervasive idea in the President's mind that he didn't have time to consider whether it was a good idea.

The political winds here don't separate the old from the young or the weak from the strong—at least not in season—they just keep on blowing beyond April, beyond May, and beyond normal human endurance.

and he manages to give the appearance of command, but he has to struggle for it and contrive it and this all adds to the pressure of control.

Nobody speaks out clearly and courageously these days against the pressures everybody feels, but they are present in the fierce competitive struggle of American life whenever men have responsibility, and often where they haven't.

It is hard to think of a remedy, but the facts are fairly plain. Men are still men and women are still natural creatures who need seasons of calm after seasons of storm, like all other natural creatures, but in this town there are no political seasons and no vacations for the President, even in San Clemente.

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## The Vietnamese Territories

By Joseph Alsop

KIEN TUONG PROVINCE, South Vietnam.—Long Knot is a tiny district headquarters in this remote and rather empty province of the Upper Delta. Essentially, the place consists of two small, mutually supporting mud forts. Here you can all but throw a stone across the Cambodian border.

Last Dec. 3, the two forts were occupied by two little Regional Force companies, with a combined strength of less than 200 men, plus the South Vietnamese district chief, his U.S. adviser and enough Popular Force platoons to make up another 100 men in all. No wonder, therefore, that the place seemed a tempting target to the colonial command of the North Vietnamese 88th Regiment.

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The colonel had orders to lead his powerful unit across the Cambodian border, through Kien Tuong and into the richer heart of the southern delta. As guides, the colonel had the locally expert men of the 50th Viet Cong Battalion.

He evidently decided that Long Knot could be easily overrun by two more of his own heavy battalions, plus his sappers and his heavy-weapons company. This gave him in all over a thousand men, against hardly more than a quarter that number under Long Knot's district chief.

Richard Nixon seemed to understand this danger of human exhaustion even before he got to the White House. In the presidential campaign of 1968, he surprised and occasionally irritated his staff by leaving the campaign trail every week or so and flying to Florida or somewhere else to rest. He had insisted on escaping to Camp David in the Maryland mountains ever since, and is now planning another working vacation at his house in San Clemente, Calif.

This creates problems for his staff, the cabinet and the bureaucracy, but it is a sensible and even essential idea. It is not in his nature to delegate responsibility, like President Truman. Goli is not a consolation for him as it was for President Eisenhower, but a torture as it is for most of the rest of us. Despite his television confidence and his premeditated smile, he suffers agonies of shyness and lives a cautious and calculated existence.

In short, he is not the sort of man who does things easily and naturally, whatever the outward impression. He knows the importance of seeming to be at ease

as in most of the rest of South Vietnam, the "Americans" story is that one-quarter of the total forces are regular; another half are sedentary, and much improvement is needed for the last quarter. Leadership is always the key problem. And considering that most of the little Regional Force companies and Popular Force platoons have been recruited since the end of 1968, the average age is probably quite good.

It is not surprising, therefore, that the documents almost everywhere show the Viet Cong apparatus has been both greatly weakened and greatly restricted by the omnipresence of the RF and PF.

The question, really, is not whether the territorial forces are paying off. The question to be answered in 1970 is rather whether the territories can be further improved toward the Long Knot level, so that they can withstand attack by the enemy's big units, at least until a reaction force arrives. And the prospect of a hopeful answer is generally good.

### Well Below Par

The heroic action at Long Knot shows what the territories can do, though by no means what they usually do. There are even one or two entire provinces where all the territories are well below par because of weak provincial leadership. That has been half the problem in Phu Yen Province on the central coast, where the problem's other half was caused by exceptionally successful use of an entire North Vietnamese regiment in a pseudo-guerrilla role.

Yet a long trip through the delta provinces has shown, on balance, extremely encouraging results. There have been failures—not surprising, since the delta has nearly 3,000 Popular Force outposts in all, along with nearly 600 Regional Force outposts. With many hundreds of enemy attacks on this enormous number of targets now that attacking pacification is the prime VC aim, no country succeeds in a year and a half would run counter to the law of averages.

Almost everywhere in the delta,

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

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### Well Below Par

The heroic action at Long

## Slowdown in U.S. May Be Ending

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, April 17 (NYT).—Total U.S. output declined in the first quarter of this year but monthly figures for March indicated that the slowdown in the economy may be ending, government reports show.

These were the highlights of several major economic indicators published yesterday:

The gross national product, after correction for higher prices, declined \$2.9 billion in the first quarter, substantially more than the small dip of \$800 million in the fourth quarter last year.

Housing starts rose in March for the second consecutive month after declining steeply in late 1969 and early 1970.

Personal income rose in March by about the same amount as in January and February—a rate higher than late last year.

Industrial Production Up

In addition, as previously reported, industrial production—after declining for seven consecutive months—rose slightly in March by 0.2 percent.

Harold C. Passer, Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Economic Affairs, said the reports "suggest to me that the economy is bottoming or maybe has bottomed." This is a term used by economists to describe the time when a declining economy reaches its low point.

Measured in current prices, the gross national product rose by \$2.2 billion in the first quarter to an annual rate of \$960.4 billion. But in constant 1958 prices, there was a decline of \$2.8 billion to \$725.8 billion. Both figures are preliminary and will be revised later.

The decline in real GNP was at an annual rate of 1.5 percent, the sharpest for a quarter since the recession of 1960-61.

But the price index for the GNP rose at a rate of 5 percent or a little more than in the last quarter of last year.

Inventory Growth Weak

The big reason for the drop in GNP in the first quarter was the sector of business inventories, whose growth was far below normal compared with the last quarter of

## Estimated Trade Surplus Expands

WASHINGTON, April 17 (Reuters).—The U.S. trade surplus rose by an annual rate of about \$1 billion in the first quarter to a seasonally adjusted \$3.7 billion, the highest since 1967, the Commerce Department estimated today.

Exports increased by a \$1.1 billion annual rate to \$60.7 billion and imports by a \$1.1 billion annual rate to \$57 billion in current dollar terms, the department added.

1969, there was a decline of about \$5 billion in inventory accumulation. This is typical of economic slowdowns.

Government defense spending also declined, as did residential construction, but other sectors of final demand—consumers, business investment in plant and equipment,

and state and local government outlays—all rose.

Housing starts in March were at an annual rate of 1,363,000, up from 1,301,000 in February and the recent low of 1,069,000 in January.

This sector of the economy, while severely squeezed as a result of the Federal Reserve Board's policy of monetary restraint, has been cushioned by separate programs operated by other federal agencies. Thus, the dip in housing has not been as deep as in 1966, the last period of severe monetary squeeze.

Personal income rose by \$1 billion in March to an annual rate of \$762.5 billion. At no time during the slowdown has total personal income actually fallen. In the last quarter of 1969 the average monthly increases were at an average rate of \$3.3 billion, while in the first quarter of this year the average has been \$4 billion.

Wages and salaries rose \$2.4 billion in March, compared with \$1.2 billion in February, mainly because of higher pay rates.

According to the official summary of the deliberations that day, "the committee concluded that in the conduct of open-market operations, increased stress should be placed on the objective of achieving modest growth in the monetary aggregates, with about equal weight being given to bank credit and the money stock."

"It was agreed," the summary stated, "that operations should be directed at maintaining firm conditions in the money markets, but that they should be modified if it appeared that the objective with respect to the aggregates was not being achieved."

With this brief passage, the committee—the key Fed policy-making body—signaled a change in its operating strategy of the most far-reaching nature.

Historic Strategy

Since 1961, when the central bank was made independent, the money managers have pursued—with varying degrees of sophistication and effectiveness—a "money market strategy."

In recent years, this has meant in essence that the Fed has attempted to manage a variety of short-term interest rates, borrowings of banks from the Fed and, finally, net "free" or "borrowed" reserves of member banks.

The rationale has been that the Fed would create the financial conditions appropriate to the needs of the economy at a given moment.

The new Fed policy does not indicate a complete abandonment of the money market targets, but it does signify a marked shift in emphasis away from them in the direction of the monetary aggregates.

Friedman Wins

The policy change—representing a major intellectual victory for Milton Friedman of the University of Chicago, the leader of the monetarist school of economics—could have major implications in Wall Street.

Among other things, if the Fed no longer tries actively to stabilize interest rates in the money market in the short run, these rates will tend to be much more variable than in the past.

On the other hand, the monetary aggregate should grow more steadily, and, if Mr. Friedman's economic theories are correct, a major source of economic instability will be removed.

Monetary Bases

In its weekly report, the Fed said that the monetary base—the "high powered" money that the Treasury and Fed supply to the economy—had jumped sharply to a new high of \$79.9 billion, up \$900 million from the previous week. In the last quarter, the monetary base has increased at a 5.1 percent annual rate, substantially faster

than the 3.3 percent.

As a result, the planned target of 7.5 percent had to be adjusted to 7 percent. The agricultural target fell shy by 3 percent.

Last year at this time, six of the 15 Soviet republics failed to meet their plan for the quarter, but the latest figures show all of them surpassing it.

The most significant gains were recorded in the fisheries industry, with a 21 percent gain, the instrument, automation and control systems industry with a 20 percent rise, the building materials, chemical and oil refining and petrochemical industries with 13 percent rises, and the gas and medical industries with 12 percent increases.

Revenue rose to \$1.7 billion from \$1.6 billion.

The company report also said that Japan had exported \$2 billion tons of crude steel in 1969, an increase of 23 percent, or 14 percent of the world's total. Mitsui said it had handled 18 percent of Japan's steel exports and 13 percent of its domestic steel trade during 1969. Dollar volume: Mitsui steel sales rose to \$1.94 billion from \$1.56 billion.

## U.S. Officials Aim to Upgrade Cross-Atlantic Monetary Ties

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PACIFIC, April 17 (NYT).—The Nixon administration's top economic officers, disenchanted with some of the ways in which Atlantic monetary cooperation now functions, are discreetly campaigning to upgrade the effectiveness of certain pivotal activities in Paris.

The monetary initiative has two aims: To establish an inner group of key decision makers in a select cluster of Atlantic nations and to get more give-and-take and less recital of rehearsed positions in the existing forums.

The inner council, which would meet secretly here, could assume great importance in working out such problems as financing of the U.S. balance-of-payments deficit or in resolving any fresh monetary crises abroad.

Men With Power

It would be an assemblage of men with power to take decisions instead of lower echelon civil servants who take notes and report to their governments.

Because of the displeasure of nations excluded from this council, the meeting schedules would be known only to a few people and would be, in the hope of the Americans, completely free from the glare of publicity.

Paul W. McCracken, chairman of President Nixon's Council of Economic Advisors, gathered support for the idea in his current swing through key European capitals and has enlisted the aid of the new secretary general of the Organization for Economic Cooperation.

## Less Stringent Fund Bill Chosen By House Unit

WASHINGTON, April 17 (NYT).—A House subcommittee, in a move that represented a tremendous victory for the anti-regulation forces in the mutual fund industry, decided yesterday to substitute legislation that the industry has little or no objection to for a stricter measure that had passed the Senate.

The substitute bill would provide no real means of inducing mutual fund managers to reduce their charges to investors.

Also it would permit stock exchanges to continue to fix sales commissions without challenge under the anti-trust laws. This provision is considered desirable not only by the exchanges but also by the fund industry, which likes to see brokers who sell fund shares earn good-sized commissions on fund transactions.

## Profit, Revenue Gains Reported

By Mitsui Group

NEW YORK, April 17 (UPI).—Mitsui & Co. reported a 24 percent increase in net fiscal 1969 profits on 23 percent revenue gain.

In the first half of the year, the firm had reported gains of 13 percent and 14 percent, respectively.

Profit for the year ended Sept. 30 amounted to \$22.17 million compared with \$17.88 million in fiscal 1968.

Revenue rose to \$1.7 billion from \$1.6 billion.

The company report also said that Japan had exported \$2 billion tons of crude steel in 1969, an increase of 23 percent, or 14 percent of the world's total. Mitsui said it had handled 18 percent of Japan's steel exports and 13 percent of its domestic steel trade during 1969. Dollar volume: Mitsui steel sales rose to \$1.94 billion from \$1.56 billion.

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# Your advantage



## Despite Delays at Spanish Customs

## Trials Start for Grand Prix

MADRID, April 17 (UPI).—Former world driving champion Denis Hulme of New Zealand drove his McLaren M14 to a new track record today in the first day of official time trials for Sunday's Formula One world championship Spanish Grand Prix.

The opening of official time trials at Madrid's 3.4-kilometer (2.1-mile) circuit brought protests from some competitors over the procedure for selecting the final 127.

The New Zealander's average speed was 145.7 kilometers an hour (91 mph). He was closely followed by Australian Jack Brabham, who averaged 145.37 kph (90.6 mph) in his own Brabham BT33.

## Brabham Favored

Brabham is favored to win the race and repeat his March 7 triumph in the South African Grand Prix.

Reigning world champion Jackie Stewart of Scotland had the third fastest average speed of 144.8 kph (90.5 mph) in his March 701.

Spanish customs agents at the French border impounded two models of the Lotus 72, Britain's new car, earlier this week on grounds their import documents were not in order.

Only one of the Lotus 72's will be ready for the race and it will be driven by Austrian Jochem Rindt, the No. 1 team driver, whose fastest lap time today was 1 minute 24.8 seconds with an average speed of 145 kph.

## Out of Date Lotus

Hill will be driving an old Lotus 49 in which he won the Spanish Grand Prix two years ago.

"This car is out of date," he said. "There is going to be an awful lot of mechanical breakdowns. It's a bitter disappointment but after the third-day holdup at customs the car will not be ready in time."

Hill, still recovering from his broken legs in the U.S. Grand Prix at the end of last season, placed only 19th among the 24 racers today with an average speed of 141.5 kph.

Mexico's Pedro Rodriguez, whose BRM was also held up for three days at the frontier, crashed into a barrier during practice today but was not injured and mechanics said there was little damage to the car. The BRMs only arrived in Madrid earlier today, but performed satisfactorily. Rodriguez clocked 1:24.5 for a circuit, just four-tenths of a second slower than Hulme.

The ten certain starters are Stewart, Ickx, Rindt, Beltoise, Hill, Brabham, Surtees, Amont and Rodriguez. The qualifying times are critical for they will decide the other six starters in the field of 16.

## Castillo 'Lives' To Beat Bantam Titlist Olivares

LOS ANGELES, April 17 (Reuters).—Unbeaten Ruben Olivares is rated a 3-1 favorite to retain his world bantamweight boxing title against fellow Mexican Chucho Castillo at the Forum tomorrow night.

Olivares' record of absolute ring supremacy and Castillo's verbal taunts have ensured a sell-out at the 18,700-seat arena.

"Winning the title is not important," Castillo has said. "I'm only interested in beating Olivares. It is all I live for. Olivares is a loudmouth and does not deserve to be champion."

The feeling between the two came to a head in 1968 when Castillo lost a split decision here against former champion Lionel Rose of Australia. Olivares was quoted as saying he thought Rose deserved the verdict.

Olivares has scored 54 knockouts in 56 victories, with one draw and no defeats.

Castillo is 34-4 with a draw, and has boxed 100 more rounds than the champion.

Castillo has demonstrated his determination to beat Olivares with a grueling training program over the past two months, leaving his quarters merely to buy or eat.

Olivares won the title last August with a fifth-round knockout against Rose and defended it in December when he stopped Britain's Alan Rudkin in the second round.

## The Scoreboard

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SUNDAY: PRIX D'ARU



## Or London to Mexico City in 40 Days

## The World Cup Auto Rally

LONDON, April 17 (UPI).—The Daily Mirror World Cup automobile rally will be flagged off Sunday from Wembley Stadium with more than 100 crews scheduled to cover 26,750 kilometers (16,000 miles) in two continents before arriving May 27 at Mexico City's Aztec Stadium.

Thirty makes of automobile are entered from 22 countries ranging from Antigua to Russia.

The European section covers nearly 7,000 kilometers (4,500 miles) through France, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Italy, Spain and Portugal. After a non-stop drive to Sofia, eastern

most point on the run—competitors turn west to face the challenge of the first prime.

There are 17 of these high-speed sections against the clock on the route, varying from 64.37 kilometers to 901.13 kilometers.

Re-Start at Rio

The surviving cars at Lisbon are shipped to Rio de Janeiro in two weeks. Re-starting from Rio May 8, competitors face 17,068 kilometers (11,000 miles) through Brazil, Uruguay, Argentina, Chile, Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, Panama, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Honduras, El Salvador, Guatemala to Mexico.

Crews will have to deal with a little-explored problem—high altitude. The route climbs to 16,000 ft. several times, and on one section drivers will find themselves at over 11,000 ft. for over 48 hours of non-stop driving. Thin air can create dangerous and unpleasant effects—nausea, headaches, euphoria, and difficulties in breathing and decision making. Crews are advised to carry 24 hours' emergency rations.

The starting order was decided by a draw and a Triumph 2.5 Saloon sponsored by the London Daily Express will be the first away. Britain leads the entry list for the £10,000 (\$24,000) first prize with 64 starters. It is estimated that 80 percent of the crews will not finish.

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SUNDAY: PRIX D'ARU

NOT included in standings) Minnesota at Oakland, night. Kansas City at California, night. Detroit 3, Boston, 2. (Only games scheduled)

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Eastern Division

DETROIT 5, CLEVELAND 2. NEW YORK 5, BOSTON 2. (Only games scheduled)

Western Division

CINCINNATI 2, SAN FRANCISCO 1. (Only games scheduled)

NOT included in standings) Minnesota at Oakland, night. Kansas City at California, night. Detroit 3, Boston, 2. (Only games scheduled)

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SUNDAY: PRIX D'ARU

## Top ABA Scorers

Final Standing FG FT Pts Avg.

Haywood, Denver ... 586 547 2,815 29.2

Wright, Atlanta ... 501 458 2,288 27.4



Associated Press

SIMPLE SIMON SAYS—Ron Santo of Cubs inadvertently mimics umpire Ed Sudd's out call after the tag was made by Phils' third-baseman Don Money in Tuesday's 5-4 Chicago victory. Santo tried to go from first to third on a wild pitch.

By Murray Chass

NEW YORK, April 17 (NYT).—Forced to change the tone of his philosophical discussions with umpires, Earl Weaver might have discovered a revolutionary approach to manager-umpire relations last night.

Weaver, whose voice was reduced to a whisper by an operation earlier in the day, confronted his favorite adversaries twice and came away with a 1-1 record, which was better than the Orioles did with Washington.

The immediate result was a reversal of the out call. The long-term result could be a switch in Weaver's strategy—he just might whisper to umpires from now on.

Athletics 3, White Sox 1

Oakland stopped Chicago, 3-1, behind the six-hitter pitching of John (Blue Moon) Odom. Felipe Alou and Rick Monday each collected three hits for Oakland.

Senators defeated Baltimore, 4-2, as Joe Coleman and Frank Howard drove in two runs apiece. But Weaver has to gain some satisfaction from his victorious argumentative efforts.

The glorious moment came in the third inning when Don Buford of Baltimore was called out on first base by umpire Jim O'Donnell, the first baseman.

Stewart, Ickx, Rindt, Beltoise, Hill, Brabham, Surtees, Amont and Rodriguez. The qualifying times are critical for they will decide the other six starters in the field of 16.

## Senators Introduce Bill to Remove Baseball's Anti-Trust Exemption

WASHINGTON, April 17 (WP).—Sen. Warren G. Magnuson and Sen. Henry M. Jackson of Washington yesterday introduced a bill in the Senate to end baseball's exemption from the anti-trust laws and asked for hearings on the legislation.

The two Democrats, whose state lost the Seattle Pilots to Milwaukee, got their bill co-sponsored by three Republicans—Carl T. Curtis of Nebraska, Ted Stevens of Alaska, Charles E. Goodell of New York and another Democrat, Stephen M. Young of Ohio.

In a joint statement, Sens. Magnuson and Jackson said, "It seems apparent that the nature of baseball has changed dramatically in the many years since organized baseball received anti-trust exemption. It is our feeling that all aspects of baseball—including radio and television contracts, concessions, player-management relations, and all other relevant factors—should be reviewed to determine the wisdom of continuing to exempt baseball from the anti-trust laws."

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